THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.-No. 42

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1917

Price One Penny

A LIBEL ACTION AGAINST US

ARMY CONTRACTOR BRINGS LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE "WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT."

ACTION AGAINST THE "WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT."

The W.S.F. is deeply interested in improving the conditions of women workers and in abolishing sweating amongst both men and women. As the organ of the Federation, The Woman's Dread-Nought has always opened its columns to cases of injustice towards workers and by its outspoken championship has secured many improvements. Some time ago the women employed in making soldiers' brushes came to us for help. They were grossly underpaid, were obliged to work very long hours, and even to take their work home with them after they left the factory. Their eyes were red and swollen, and their fingers injured with wiring in the bristles. By publishing the facts in The Dreadnought and communicating them to the Government Departments concerned, we managed to secure an increase in rates from 1s. 1d, per dozen, as they then were, to 1s. 11d, per dozen. At a factory where the workers were engaged in preparing food for the troops we secured a reduction of hours and improved conditions, together with an increase of pay, through publishing the facts in The Dreadnought.

At a munition factory the women were searched by men, and there were other grievances. We

gether with an increase of pay, through publishing the facts in The Dreadnought.

At a munition factory the women were searched by men, and there were other grievances. We secured the abolition of a number of injustices and the appointment of a welfare mistress.

At another firm women were using poisonous dope, and obliged to take their meals in the room where they worked. We secured a number of improvements, including the provision of a messroom. It is said that poisonous dope is not now used in the factory.

These are but four out of many instances.

In regard to one of the cases of which we published facts, we have received a solicitor's letter saying that a libel action is being brought against the proprietors and printers of The Dreadnought. Although we have every reason to believe that the statements made in the paragraph complained of are literally true, damages are claimed.

Our readers will appreciate the importance of winning this action, for should the firm secure damages, against us, others may be encouraged to stifle criticism by taking action in order to prevent the exposure of injurious conditions.

Libel actions are very costly, and one must pay

heavy fees if one means to win. We therefore appeal to our readers to subscribe to the special fund which we propose to raise in order to provide the necessary fees and to indemnify The Woman's Dreadnought against any cost which the action that is being brought against us may entail.

Donations for this purpose should be marked "Libel Action Fund," and sent to the Editor of THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, 400 Old Ford Road,

FROM AUSTRIA

The Austrian Social Democratic Party urges the Austrian Government to prove its good faith by formal promises to evacuate Serbia and Montenegro if the Italian Government will evacuate Austrian territory.

The Socialists of every nation should do the same.

The Workmen's Association of Vienna has held a great pages medium.

A WOMAN'S JOB



Tired Housewife: "Oh! thanks."

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY 13th

W.S.F. NEW YEAR DANCE

BOW BATHS ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

REV. H. DUNNICO GEORGE LANSBURY and SYLVIA PANKHURST

CONCERT

FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL. Refreshments at Popular Prices TICKETS 6d. EACH from 400 Old Ford Road, E.

FOREIGN NEWS

The "Svenska Dagbladet" reports that the shortage of food in Russia is growing, and the dissatisfaction of the masses is steadily increasing. In the suburbs of Petrograd collisions between civilians and Cossacks are frequent, and though strikers are immediately sent to the trenches, strikes are common. Both in town and country districts there is a general War-weariness. The present position in Russia awakes the belief that we may expect this startling news from Russia in the near future. In spite of all denial, it is clear that the present situation cannot last.

At a meeting of the Poets' Club in Moscow, Maxim Gorki, speaking on the future of Russia, said "The prospects for a better future for our people are now more hopeless than before the War. We are cut off from the world by a wall of iron and steel. The coming winter will bring us misery, sufferings, and starvation. Rich England, which could relieve our economic trouble is inactive, and gives us insignificant help on conditions which are both humiliating and shameful." He also referred to the sad political and economic future of Russia after the War. Reaction in Russia grows more and more threatening. For Russia the War cannot end happily; one should strive to make peace.

For Russia the War cannot end happily; one should strive to make peace.

The Swiss "Berner Tagwacht" complains that the import and export restrictions imposed by the Entente and by the Central Powers greatly affect Switzerland. Hundreds of barrels of fish and cheese are kept in Holland and canot pass to Switzerland. On the other side, the import of embroidery to Germany has been suddenly stopped. The Austrian Government has prohibited the import of goods which are not indispensable which affects the principal Swiss industries, such as watchmaking, checolate and embroidery. In 1915 Switzerland exported 12,000,000 francs worth of these goods to Austria. The Entente and the Central Powers, says the Swiss newspaper, are equally brutal in their disregard of human rights.

THE ELECTION IN AMERICA: By Reginald Wright Kauffman

[We strongly disagree with this article.]

It is an ill time for any American to talk of progress to an English audience. Our presidential elections are just over, and those Americans who have the vote have, taking results as a whole, registered a not uncertain decision against pro-

They have elected one woman to Congress:

They have elected one woman to Congress;
But—

They have defeated for the presidency Mr. Hughes, the candidate that declared unreservedly for Woman's Suffrage, and have elected to the presidency Mr. Wilson, the candidate whose words have always evaded this issue, and whose actions have always evaded this issue, and whose actions have always evaded this issue, and whose actions have always evaded this country under the first Wilson administration—announced that he would fight if honour again demanded it. And the American lives and interests—said that he would fight if honour again demanded it. And the American voters defeated him.

Mr. Wilson, the Democrat, having opposed all preparedness, ended by mildly advocating preparations such as will invite war and leave us at any enemy's mercy. Having so far kept us out of war by submitting to humiliations that insult every American, he declared that he would continue his policy of pusilanimous pacificism. Having thrown away more American lives than were lost in our war with Spain, he announced that his regard for our lives and interests. would in future be of the same quality as that with which he had in the past made us acquainted. Having once been "too proud to fight," he tacitly admitted that honour could not now make him do what honour had failed to make him do in the past. And the American voters elected him.

"All is lost but honour," said Francis I.
"Nothing lost but honour," says the cheerful
Mr. Wilson.

There is no blinking the facts. In Mr. Hughes'
place, Colonel Roosevelt might have won, because
he has the power to direct a campaign that, for all
his worth, Mr. Hughes lacks. Now we will infallibly elect the Colonel in 1920, when Wilsonism
has made the national burden almost too much for
any one man to bear. But the present issue is
plain. Wilson, a schoolmaster that used to defend
Machiavelli to his pupils, took advantage of the
shortsightedness of our wage-earners, prosperous
through a munitions trade that must collapse at
this war's end, and appealed to the people on the
base ground that he "put money in our pockets
and kept us out of the war"; and, in order to have
four more years of the same thing, we re-elected
him.

him.

We Americans have a hypocritical habit of postelection piffling. We call one another rogues or fools up to the closing of the poils and then, when the count is in, the defeated ones like to say: "Now that's over, we'll all work together along the lines that the victors have laid down." Of course this is rot. The man that was a rogue or a fool—the policies that were knavish or foolish—on November 6th, are not changed in character by the mere dawn of November 8th. If a majority has elected a suffrage-dodger and a peace-at-the-price-of-dishonour man, that does not prove that anti-suffrage and dishonourable peace are right and best; it proves only that the majority temporarily want them. We all know that our post-election goodwill is a lie, and we never let it endure longer than the next session of Congress anyhow. On the question of national woman's suffrage, therefore, and on the questions of America's place in the present world-conflict—not to speak of the

country's dangers for the near future—there is but one attitude for a sane American reasonably to take. Being a good Episcopalian, I pray every Sunday morning for "the President of the United States, and all others in authority"—with a mental reservation in regard to the Kaiser. That is, I pray for Mr. Wilson. I pray God to give Mr. Wilson a back-bone; I pray God to work a miracle. But I have small hope that God really will work it. will work it.

miracle. But I have small hope that God really will work it.

In State action—i.e., by the legislatures or electorate of the separate States of the Union—Woman's Suffrage has a big chance; but for the next four years it has small chance in federal action. In federal action the national dignity and honour have almost no chance at all. It may be that President Wilson will basely betray the base sentiment that has elected him; that, having secured a second term by truckling to our lowest interests, and knowing that a third term is traditionally impossible through any means, he may look to posterity and take counsel of necessity—may, in short, break away from his supporters: our history has shown that re-elected Democratic Presidents do not get along very well with the representatives of their party in Congress. But beyond that there is small hope immediately ahead. The real hope (and I note it here only because all England expects an American to conclude everything hopefully) is that the progress of the War will show us Americans the fallacy of our prosperity, and awaken us to righteousness by the exceedingly practical method which demonstrates that broad honour, as well as mere honesty, is the best policy not only in affairs personal, but in national affairs as well.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND

We do not say these things when our children re ill at home; we must not say them in regard

In our struggle with death and disease at home it is our love of the human life under our care which inspires us; so let it be in our struggle to end this War and to prevent the possibility of

which inspires us; so let it be in our struggle to end this War and to prevent the possibility of another.

When we are alone and hear the still, small voice of conscience, we know that in our own hearts are to be found all the impulses which produce the sins we condemn in others, all the virtues we admire. By the power of the good and evit that is in us individuals and nations are to us much as we make them. Pacifists of all nations preach this, calling the Governments of the world to put the doctrine into practice, to fling behind them suspicion, greed, self-righteousness, and the desire for domination and revenge. Pacifists call on the Governments of the belligerent nations to say to their opponents: "Come, let us reason together," urging that if the invitation be given in the right spirit, it will be responded to with good will. But the duty of contributing towards the sum of human welfare falls upon all of us, not even the feeblest and poorest can escape it. Let the Pacifists say to their fellows, with the faith which they desire to be shown by statesmen: "Come, let us urge our Governments to make peace." When the call is made to the people with the requisite confidence, earnestness, and passion, the response will be overwhelming, and the popular will to peace for which a section of every belligerent Government is waiting, will force the ending of the War.

Pacifists call on the belligerent Governments to state their terms; but ought not the Pacifists to

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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ending of the War.

Pacifists call on the belligerent Governments to state their terms; but ought not the Pacifists to define more clearly the terms which they desire the Governments to offer? Is it not time that an exhaustive survey of the question and the production of detailed terms should be undertaken by those who realise that it is the clash of opposing capitalist interests which has produced this war, and which will lead to further wars unless the system is changed?

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

IS HE BECOMING A PACIFIST?

Lord Buckmaster, the ex-Lord Chancellor, is reported to have said at Keighley on January 6th that we are entitled to expect of our Government to that all peace proposals should be made public at the earliest possible moment, and that no proposal should be summarily rejected, but that each should receive a full and carefully considered answer. Is this mere talk or is Lord Buckmaster, the ex-Lord Chancellor, is reported to have said at Keighley on January 6th that we are entitled to expect of our Government to introduce, many reported to have a conspicuous public at the earliest possible moment, and that no proposal should be summarily rejected, but that each should receive a full and carefully considered answer. Is this mere talk or is Lord Buckmaster to be the first member of the late Government to disjent openly from "the fight to a finish" and the Swiss Government for their intervention in favor of peace.

The American "Woman's Journal" reports that a referen-dum has been taken in Denmark as to whether the Danish possessions in the West Indies should be sold to the United States. Women have voted side by side with men on this

WOMEN AND A NEW ORDER

not only to belligerent, but to neutral countries, and are taken as portraits of our people. Many thousands of British people have felt the deepest shame at the vulgar, shallow and ignorant comments which, through the capitalist Press, have been allowed to go forth as the answer of what should be a great nation to the heart-searching question put to them by the great head of a great Democracy, speaking, as he does, with all the authority of a recent vote of confidence from his people. But our shame is increased and made into a torturing anxiety when we realise that every facility is given by the Government for the transmission abroad of newspapers of that type, while those of a more civilised kind are restricted.

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

By H. M. SWANWICK, M.A.,

Chairman of the President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future, as would make it possible frankly to compare them."

—Note communicated from President Wilson to all the Belligerents on December 20th, 1916.

The howl of abusive misrepresentation with which the Allied Press greeted this statesmanlike utterance of a great statesman must have induced in many thoughtful people hitherto friendly to the "Cause" We here know very well that our blackguard Press grossy misrepressents the people, but the mass of decent feeling tends, unfortunately, to pass over them most revolutes and feeling tends, onto lay to belligerent, but to neutral countries, and are taken as portraits of our people. Many thousands of British people have felt the deeped, and the arrangements which would appear to be coming over that "Cause." We here know very well that our blackguard Press grossy misrepressing the people, but the mass of decent feeling tends, not only to belligerent, but to neutral countries, and are taken a sportraits of our people. Many thousands of British people have felt the deeped in the nation of the people who have this cruel task imposed upon them: a task to be performed by poverty pitted against wealth; disorganisation against wealth; disorganisation against wealth; disorganisation against value against twenther world by these usurpers?

How long will the people of England b

FRIENDS ARE ASKED TO RALLY IN FORCE TO THE VICTORIA PARK PEACE MEETING ON JANUARY 21st

Get the Peace Negotiations Resolution passed: The undersigned urge His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting Peace.

THE QUEER ISLANDERS: By Otto McFeely

"Well, where have you been this time?" I said to the Judge, as we settled ourselves in the comfortable Royal Hotel. Howard, too, was looking forward to an interesting story. We knew well that when the Judge travelled the found adventure in the most unlooked-for places, and this time his reserved manner indicated to our experienced eye that he had something more than usually good. The story of the strangest people that has ever been written was imparted to us. I shall not burden the reader with all our questions as he proceeded, but will tell the tale directly. I may say that Judge Nell has gone over this manuscript, and this story is correct in every particular as follows:

The Queer Islanders.

A Story told by Judge Henry Neil.

Eight months ago I left for a trip around the world, intending to see the people at war, and to study its effect in all countries. We sailed from San Trancisco, as I intended to approach Europe of Jurney, Sanders ever ham and the first lap of our year among the commented the "Han or way to Tokyo when we mechanistic than the substitution of the study its effect in all countries. We sailed from San Trancisco, as I intended to approach Europe of San Trancisco, as I intended to approach Europe of Jurney, Sanders ever ham and the first lap of our year among the substitution of the study its effect in all countries. We sailed from San Trancisco, as I intended to approach Europe to the world, intending to see the people at war, and to study its effect in all countries. We sailed from San Trancisco, as I intended to approach Europe to the country of the war. There were as the serve the wear manner of the sail and the first lap of our year of the sail and the sai short of food and water. When the ship struck a rock in the uncharted sea we were not sorry to leave such an unhappy vessel. I found myself in a boat with the captain, Samuel Hands, and six sailors. We wandered about for nearly a week, and were on the verge of starvation when we sighted an island. We made for the place, and there it was I found the most remarkable people and the most immoral conditions that the world has ever produced. So novel were the customs of the island people and so contrary to our own noble institutions that I must tell of them in detail. The abnormal sex relations and form of government institutions that I must ten of them in detail. The abnormal sex relations and form of government we found there grew out of a petty war between the island we landed upon and another similar country eighty miles distant. Their little war had

country eighty miles distant. Their little war had ended in exhaustion.

Captain Hands did not know where we were when we sighted the islands, and we might have been there yet had it not been for the war, which drove a ship to the same seas, and we were rescued. In this island and its neighbour, which we named the Isles of Feminism, we found the people friendly and prosperous, and might have spent the remainder of our lives there very happily.

We skirted the shores, and soon met a small siland a squad of traders and a missionary and his family had survived. This accounts for the difference in the two islands immediately following the war.

In our island the people took up their task of living without the assistance of God's chosen disciples from England. Nearly all, the young men for all the marriage customs of that time, the same as in England and the United States, most of the women were barred for the work.

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The few young men were married quickly, and the proper is the contraction of the difference in the two islands immediately following the war.

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the other island.

Each island armed itself, Europe supplying firearms and aminunition. They even made little war vessels, and finally "the day" came. The war seas were coloured with the blood of the people, and on land they contended, first one being successful, and then the other. Both islands suffered from invasion, and homes and other buildings were burned. The war continued for five years, and stopped only when both islands lay prostrate, neither being able to continue.

When the war was over, our island was without a single missionary or European, but on the other island a squad of traders and a missionary and his family had survived. This accounts for the difference in the two islands immediately following the war.

less in the face of the relentless women, and the new programme went into effect.

They adopted laws which prevented any ablebodied adult from living without productive labour. They made it impossible for anyone to profit by mere ownership, and provided that everyone should have all he could use so far as the products of land and labour would go.

Man being naturally predatory, the new State wife soon won their approval, and the only objectors who held out to the last were the women living in Christian wedlock with their pushage and

Christian wedlock with their husbands and

in Christian wediock with their husbands and children.

It was provided that when a man took a State wife she was to live in her own home, and he was to visit her and her children only upon her special invitation. The man had no rights whatever in the home of his State wife; thus he could continue to spend his evenings at home with his own Christian wife and children.

Men soon began to take State wives. Naturally the largest and strongest and handsomest men found it easier to obtain State wives. The women favoured also those who were good-natured, kindly and of honest and sincere purpose. The loafers, triflers and physical weaklings found it impossible to get State wives at all.

There were certain women, of course, less (Continued on Page 647.)

THE QUEER ISLANDERS.
(Continued from Page 647.)
attractive, having physical defects, quarrelsome dispositions and of no moral strength. These women had few children. Within ten years the island had as many people as ever, and the rising generation was stronger, healthier and more energetic than had ever been the case before, but the noble institution of Christian marriage had received a hard blow, and the Christian family, with father quarrelling with mother and the children night after night and Sunday after Sunday was gone.

As the men had no power over their State wives, and as the State's wives drew all their income from the State, they were under no obligation to the

Men were the heads of their Christian homes as of old, and could direct their Christian wives, who were dependent upon them for their living, the Christian wife receiving all her sustenance from the income of the husband, and when he died or for any other reason was unable to support his Christian family, they were sent to the poor farm, while the State wife had a regular income for life from the State funds.

while the State with had a regular income for the from the State funds.

When the new conditions had prevailed for eighteen years, the girls, because of the inconstancy of the income, refused to become Christian wives and arranged with their young lovers to become State wives. They had been so demoralised that they did not care to have a man around the house all the time, quarrelling with them and bossing the

children.

The oldest profession in the world flourished before the war in the island, as elsewhere, but the State wife idea had the effect of abolishing the wanton woman who sold her body. I suppose it was because women desire more than anything else to be loved and to have children as the product of the state of freetien.

to be loved and to have children as the product of romantic affection.

The State wife plan made it possible, respectable and lawful for nearly every woman to have a home of her own and the care and companionship of her own children, without interference.

The compensation given to State wives was according to the number of children they had, and the most honoured and respected women of the country were those who had many children. Women with five were the rule. The children took the name of their mother.

Oddly enough, paternal responsibility was not destroyed by the new system, as there was no conflict over the authority over the children in the State home—the mother ruled alone. Men appeared to assume a paternal attitude towards all children, and a custom similar to our boy scouts grew up. Men could be seen with twenty or thirty boys walking about and talking just as our scoutmasters lead troops of boys. The men were as proud of the sons of other men as they were of their own. Women of the island are still more attached to their own children than to those of other women, and that is about the only remnant of the Christian family that we found.

The Christian wives were nearly all gone when

to their own children than to those of other women, and that is about the only remnant of the Christian family that we found.

The Christian wives were nearly all gone when we landed on the island, and none of the girls would consent to become Christian wives. As they did not desire to have their welfare and the welfare of their children bound up with any one man, they preferred to depend upon all men for their material needs, and they were so degraded from the Christian standard that they found it pleasanter to have the father of their children come to the house always as a lover. The old noble custom of having him always around had become distasteful to these abnormal creatures. There were no bachelors and no old maids in this island, and there were no hired girls, as the women had developed a co-operative system which made light work of all the domestic duties which are such a drudgery in England and America.

The island flourished materially. The people in the years since the war had grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Many new ideas had been developed here, and they had marvellous machinery for productive purposes, and their airships and flying machines excel ours. The men produced so so much with their very efficient machinery that the Government asked each person to use more food and raiment and to live in better houses in order to use up the supplies, as they did not ship any of their products to any other country as long as anyone on the island could use it.

They have one fear growing out of their benighted moral condition. They fear an invasion of Christian missionaries, and we had to assure them that we would not do any preaching of Christian missionaries, and we had to assure them that we would not do any preaching of Christian missionaries, and we had to assure them that we read the surface of the stand.

THE OTHER ISLAND.

The OTHER ISLAND.

The other island preserved its Christian moral virtues for twenty years after the war. Few children were born, and the whole nation was dying out until the Radical women of the Feminine Isle went over and by force placed their unmoral unchristian system in force on the land of their former enemy. With the decay of Christian morality and the abolition of the fundamental rights of private property the enemy island began

to increase in material wealth and in children

loped a system which has abolished the cause of war!

ADULT SUFFRAGE

A demonstration will be held in the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, London, on Saturday, February 10th, 1917, at 3 p.m. (doors open at 2:30), to demand votes for all men and women, so that soldiers, sailors and women shall not be excluded from the Parliamentary register. Chair: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Speakers: The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P., Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., Miss Mary Macarthur, Councillor Margaret Ashton, and Mrs. Barton. Tickets: Numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d.; reserved, 1s. and 3d. (war tax included). Apply to the Secretary, National Council for Adult Suffrage, 27 Chancery Lane, London, E.C.; or to the Secretary, Workers' Suffrage Federation, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.; the Secretary, National Women's Labour League, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Secretary, Women's International League, 12 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. A WOMAN'S CORPS

Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, in addressing the Herefordshire War Agricultural Committee, suggested that a corps of women workers should be enrolled under the same conditions as soldiers, and in the of women workers should be enrolled under the same conditions as soldiers, paid in the same way, and billeted where they were required. He said he had "given the idea" to the Food Controller, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, "to use as he liked"! Then he went on to speak of motor ploughs. They are much the same to him, no doubt; but not, of

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Some time back we offered prizes to members of the Nursing Profession who sent us the best hints to make the Glaxo Baby Book more helpful to Mothers.

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(showing the phenomenal success of Voluntaryism and the folly of Compulsion.)
PARLIAMENT," Sept. 15th and 16th, 1915. (Debate

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THE WAR AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF A
SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT." (Arnold Lupton and Henri Lambert.)

ton and Henri Landercy (Withdrawn).

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES." (Showing the enormous number of British Volunteers and the object of the Conscriptionists simply to save payment of fair wages.)

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that the shirkers do not exist and that Lord Derby has calculated upon 900,000 men who never existed.)
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"VACCINATION—INOCULATION." (Showing the serious injury done to our armies by these pro-

cesses.)

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bility of contradiction the uselessness and danger of Vaccination.)

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"DOES INOCULATION PROTECT AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER?" by Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P. diets showing Official Authority for Statements that Vaccination and Inoculation are not legally compulsory.

pulsory.
idet showing danger of inoculation.
"PERSONAL RIGHT." An Address by Arnold Lupton to the Personal Rights Association, showing the gradual development and advance of the Doctrine of Personal Rights—Liberty versus Slavery.
"DRUNKENNESS." Practical suggestions tending towards its reduction, by Arnold Lupton.
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The action taken by the Joint Board, and the "Statement" issued by the Labour Party, which are referred to in the following pages, deserve a reply. Here it is, Ir is addressed to the entire Labour, Trade Union, and Socialist organisations of Great Britain. Study it well, and discuss it in your Societies, for the future well-being of the Working-Class Movement depends upon your verdict.

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LABOUR LEADERS AND THE WORKERS' MONEY:

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Author of "INTEREST, GOLD AND BANKING" "WAR-FINANCE AND THE WORKER." &c.

118 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOCIALISM AND WAR

By P. J. DOLLAN,

The Scottish I. L. P. branches, at their annual

on at the next International Socialist Conference."
The minority of 17 wished to limit the Socialist position to wars entered into by "capitalist overnments," thereby leaving it open to ocialists to participate in wars which might be negaged in by "Socialist" Governments. The gaged in by "Socialist" Governments. The mority argued an apparently good case; but led to convince the majority that war, even der a Socialist Government, and waged for a rithy cause, could be justified. The majority, the opinion of the writer, were right: war under circumstances and carried on by even the most mocratic of Governments is in itself wrong, deapnet, enoughle, any cause, no matter how emocratic of Governments is in itself wrong, and cannot ennoble any cause, no matter how worthy the object may be. War is either good or wil, and must be considered in that light. Miliarists of all kinds support war because they beeve it may produce good or right a wrong or rongs. Pacifists oppose war because it is evil, not therefore, being evil, cannot produce good or ight a wrong. Wheat cannot be harvested where all whistless have been planted. Experience of the present War and history teaches us that the acifists are right and the militarists wrong, ditherto Socialists have limited their organised position to "aggressive" wars, and have always

ar have all proclaimed their defensive and manitarian motives in taking part in the con-it, which for each and all of them is a war free mankind from the grip of militarism and menace of aggression! Yet it is common wledge that Peace could have been effected in the ago had it not been for the aggressive eets pursued by the respective Governments in is is a war of defence. Blinded by the delusion, e Socialists continue to support a war, the prongation of which, even by a day, menaces the elfare of civilisation and hinders the realisation Socialism. How different might Europe have en if Socialists had never compromised with ar, but had stood out boldly as uncompromising ponents who would not participate in it under up circumstances. The Governments of Europe y circumstances. The Governments of Europe build have been chary about pursuing a policy of paration for war if they had known that the cialists in all countries would decline to take rt in war. If there had been four million makers in Europe instead of four million cialists believing in a war of defence, there

uld have been no war.

t is strange to find Socialists who believe that
r is a product of Capitalism compromising with
r. They teach that poverty, ignorance, slums,
I the other evils of society can only be finally
dicated when Capitalism is abolished. Capism will never be abolished while we tolerate its
I products which are thorns in the feet of
cialism. If Socialists are serious in their desire
destroy militarism they must cease to assist it.
alism has nothing to gain from war, but it has alism has nothing to gain from war, but it has the to lose. And if the Socialists of Europe and to reconstruct their ruined International, we must see that one of its foundation principles beloute loyalty to Peace as a great aid towards ial-Democracy. The decision of the Scottish indicts the process "(3) the seal leave to the seal lea ialists to oppose "all wars" is to be welcomed

as a valuable contribution to the Socialist faith, and we trust our Scottish comrades will spare no suffrage for women. To pretend so is ridiculous. Short of out-and-out Adult Suffrage, woman suffrage is as a valuable contribution to the Socialist latin, and we trust our Scottish comrades will spare no effort to impart their unswerving belief in Peace to the trade unionists and Labourists whom they influence so greatly in other questions. Socialism without Peace would simply be a tragedy in human development.

development.

It is argued by those who maintain that Socialists should limit their opposition to war that the acceptance of absolute opposition might one day endanger a Socialist State. When that emergency arises, which is doubtful, the people of the time will meet it. The peoples of the world are no longer barbarians seeking war for the glory of war, and the establishment of a Socialist State.

opposed to Votes for Women. Wherever you find the woman's position placed equal to that of man there you will find the Socialist movement more progressive. Seeing the Work of the Socialist movement more progressive. Seeing the Work of the Work of

THE PLIGHT OF "A GALLIPOLI HERO."
We are glad to announce that through the exosure in the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT and the we are giad to announce that through the exposure in the Woman's DRRADNOUGHT and the efforts of the League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives, the Admiralty is reinquiring into the case, and the Local War Pensions Committee has been induced to reverse its previous decision and to make a grant of 35s. a week. For full particulars of the League of Rights, write to Mrs. Minnie Lansbury at 400 Old Ford Road. F.

*************** PEACE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

TEXT:—The undersigned urges His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting Peace. Wanted Immediately! 1,000 members and adherents of the Workers' Suffrage Federation

To secure at least 25 signatures each.
 To distribute literature from house to house, and at workshops, churches, clubs, meetings,

and Council is given an opportunity of endorsing the Text of the Memorial,

To see that every Society, Organisation and Council is given an opportunity of endorsing the Text of the Memorial,

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Hon. Treasurer, CHARLES RODEN BUXTON, Esq. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. FOUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

For forms, literature, speakers and information write to the
Hon. Secretary, Rev. HERBERT DUNNICO, 47 New Broad Street, E.C.

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee 1d. Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

Minimum Subscription... Id. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th.
Roman Road, Bow, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, Poplar, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, Poplar, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Market behind Army and Navy Stores, S.W., 12 (noon),
Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Cressall.
Hague Street (Behnal Green), 3 p.m., Miss Price.
Chandos Hall, W.C., 3:30 p.m., At Home.
Bow Baths, 8 p.m., Social and Dance.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14th.
Hyde Park, 12 (noon), Mrs. Boyce.
Osborn Street (Whitechapel), 11:30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall,
Miss Lynch.
Flagstaff, Hampstead, 11:30 a.m., Mr Walker.
The Grove, Strafford, 11:30 a.m., Mr Walker.
Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Peace Conference.
MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., General Meeting.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th.
White Cross Street, Old Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Deptford Broadway, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

White Cross Street, Old Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price. Deptford Broadway, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17th.
Hoxton, 12 (noon), Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Boyce.
53 St. Leonard's Street (Bromley), 2 p.m., Mrs. Nellie
Best.
40 Clifton Gardens (Maida Vale), 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall (20 Railway Street), 8.15 p.m.,
Mr. John Scurr, Lecture; Discussion.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 18th.
Devons Road, Bow, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Lynch.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19th.
Willesden Green, 12 (noon), Mrs. Walker, Miss Lynch.
Lewisham Market Place, 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20th.
Grundy Street, Poplar, 11 a.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Price.
Market behind Army and Navy Stores, S.W., 12 (noon),
Mrs. Walker.
Bonner Street, Green Street, 2 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss
Price.

Price.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21st.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m.

Bow Women's Hall, 6 p.m., Lecture.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

W.S.F. BRANCHES
LONDON.

Barking.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97
Essex Road.

Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Secretary: Miss Price.
Dreadnought sales week ending January 6th, 94
Miss O'Brien, 300; Mrs. Holloway, 20; Miss Harriet,
100: Miss Smyth, 50: Miss Mackay, 40; Miss Lagsding,
25; Miss Bush, 42; Miss Price, 18. General, 15;
Bromley.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs.
Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.
Canning Town.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

Lansbury, Mrs. Woon.
Canning Town.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Kavenscroft Road.
Enfield and Edmonton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171
Church Street, Lower Edmonton.
Leyton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.
Poplar.—20 Railway Street, E.
Tidal Basin.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road,
DBEADNOUGHT Sales, 36.
St. Pancras.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, 191 Camden,
Road, N.W.
Willesden.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road.
PROVINCES.

PROVINCES. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sand-

PROVINCES.

Birmingham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.

Four fortnightly lectures will be held in Stirchley Institute at 7-30 p.m., January 17th, 31st and Februarith.

Subject: Internationalism. Speaker: Miss Haly.

Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. McHale, 12 Airedale College

stitute at 7,30 p.m., January 1, yu., yas.

4th. Subject: Internationalism. Speaker: Miss Haly.

Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. McHale, 12 Airedale College

Terrace.

Brynmawr and Nantyglo.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward,
Coedeae, Garn Fack.

Burnley.—Hon. Sec.: pro tem.: Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The
Nurseries, Actrington.

Chester-le-Street.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Faulkner, 14 Hilda

Terrace, South Pelaw, Durham.

Chopwell.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street.—As the
result of a meeting held on December 17th, at which

Miss C. Ellis was the principal speaker, a branch of
the W.S.F. was tranef, 21 members enrolled, and
Mrs. Bell was elected. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Jones,
Hon. Treasurer Mrs. Guttridge, President; Mrs.

Colton and Mrs. Bell, 62 forth Street, Ty. Jones,
"Woman and Exonomies," "Woman and Labour," etc.

Two successful meetings have already been held.

Cornsay and gueber.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis,
Dundall House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting,
Monday at 07 High Street, Cornsay.

Denease.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 23 St. Sepulchre Gate.
Durhard.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth
Street, Dean Bank.

Leads.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley,
Leicester.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley,
Leicester.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Ment, 23 Sweetbriar Road.

Medomsley.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 68 Gell Street.

Members' meetings are held every Friday evening at
Wentworth Café, 7,30 p.m.

Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ms. Whitehead, 6 Northumberland Road, Southsea.

Phenders' meetings are held every Friday evening at
Wentworth Café, 7,30 p.m.

Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ms. Helsby, 77 Tennyson

Road.

York: Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefield.—Organiser:
His Scient. Eranch meets Fridays at Charing Cross Halls.

Huddersfield.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell
Street. Branch meets Fridays at Charing Cross Halls.

TO SCOTTISH SYMPATHISERS.

Our Glasgow Secretary, Mr. L. M. Smith, 126 Bothwell

Spects of forming a branch in any town.

W.S.F. EVENTS OF THE WEEK

W.S.F. EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Most interesting lectures have been arranged for the ensuing season, and members and friends are asked to make these fixtures known amongst their friends. The Chandos Hall At Homes will be on Saturday afternoons, lectures and concerts at the Bow Women's Hall on Sunday evenings, and the lectures at Poplar Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, on Wednesday evenings.

Admission free. All are welcome!

CHANDOS HALL "AT HOMB," 21a Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—To-day (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m.: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook"; Mr. Shapurji-Saklatvala, "A Federated Empire and India." Chair: Miss Lynch.

Lynch.
To-night, New Year Dance at Bow Baths,
Roman Road, at 8 p.m. Tickets, 6d., from 400
Old Ford Road. Bring all your friends. Take
No. 8 'Bus.
General Meeting of the London Section of
W.S.F. on Monday, 15th, 8 p.m., at 400 Old
Ford Road. All members are urged to come.
Mr. John Scurr will lecture at 20 Railway Street,
Poplar, on Wednesday, January 12th, at 8,15 p.m.

Ford Road. All members are urged to come.

Mr. John Scurr will lecture at 20 Railway Street,
Poplar, on Wednesday, January 17th, at 8.15 p.m.
CHANDOS HALL "AT HOME," 21a Maiden Lane
offf Bedford Street, Strand).—Saturday, January
20th, 3.30 p.m.: Miss Anna Martin, "The
Mothers' Grievance"; Mr. T. S. Attlee (B.S.P.),
"Equality." Chair, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.—
Sunday, January 21st, at 6 p.m.: Lecture on
"England in 1815: The Problem of Peace Then,"
Miss M. W. Buer. Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.

EAST LONDON PEACE CAMPAIGN.
On Sunday last a huge crowd assembled at the
W.S.F. Peace meeting in Victoria Park. Miss
Sylvia Pankhurst had lost her voice, but Mrs.
Drake and Miss Lynch carried the meeting
through with triumphant success in spite of repeated attempts to break it up. An excellent meeting was held in conjunction with the
Poplar I.L.P. at the Dock Gates. Miss Price and
Mr. Attlee were the speakers. The other meetings of the week have been successful and well Attlee were the speakers. The other meet-of the week have been successful and well

A delegate conference of Labour, Socialist, Pacifist, and kindred bodies will be held on Saturday next at 400 Old Ford Road to make further plans. The speakers are the Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Mr. Edgar Lansbury, Dr. Alfred Salter, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

We anxiously appeal for help in our open-air campaign. Friends are asked to come to the meetings and stand by the speakers to sell and distribute literature and to get signatures to the Peace Memorial. More speakers are also wanted. Please send offers of help to Mrs. Bouvier, our meetings Secretary.

meetings Secretary.

FROM THE FRONT

"It's a tragic pity that people at home don't understand conditions out here. I don't intend giving you a list of details, because it wouldn't do any good, and, besides, you'd never understand. It's a life absolutely opposed to every concept of life you have. Can you conceive the exquisite comfort of two blankets and a wooden floor, with rats running over you in your sleep? No; but I can! The fools and dolts who prate about fighting to a finish ought to come out here. They'd learn surprising things."—From a Private in France, December 31st, 1916.

"The New Statesman," in its Editorial Comments, says

"The New Statesman," in its Editorial Comments, says
"that after the reply of the Allies to President Wilson
peace discussion will very quickly die down. And the
subject will not be seriously revived, in the absence of
decisive events until next autumn." Such smug complacency towards the slaughter of other people fills us with
disgust. Let the Editor of the "New Statesman" betake
himself to the trenches if he believes in the War!

W.S.F. Draw Competition on March 24th, 1917, in aid of the W.S.F., "Dreadnought," and Propaganda Fund. Prizes: 1st, Gentleman's Gold Watch; 2nd, an Alarm Clock; 3rd, Ladys or Gentleman's Umbrella; th, Bound Volume of "The Woman's Dreadnought," Entrance, 2d. Draw Secretary; Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road, Tidal Bassin

Hasin.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

W.S.F. PAMPHLETS

PUBLISHED AT 400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

"Mothers' Pensions"

An account of what ought properly to be called Child Pensions, as administered in 27 out of 48 States of America. Price Id.; post free, 1½d. 9d. per dozen.

"The Birthrate,"

es and Views on the Report of the National Birth-Commission, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Price 1d post free, 1½d. 9d. per dozen.

"The Execution of an East London Boy including his letters to his Mother. Ad. each; postfree, 1d.

W.S.F. REPORT OF SOCIAL WORK IN 1915. PRICE 2d. ILLUSTRATED. Postage, \d.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

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GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Palmer (half-yearly), £1; per
Miss Burgess, £1; Miss H. E. Raisin (monthly), 10s.;
Miss Marion Gibson, 10s.; Miss H. E. Kenisin (monthly), 10s.;
Miss Marion Gibson, 10s.; Miss Ethel Lowy (monthly),
10s.; Mrs. Durant, 5s.; Miss M. D. Kemp (monthly), 4s.;
Horace G. Alexander, Esq., 2s. 6d.; "A Friend" (per Mrs.
Parake), 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Workman (per "The Herald"),
1s. 6d.; Mrs. Brimley, 1s. COLLECTIONS: Roman Road
and Osborn Street (two), 8s. 44d.; Mrs. Boyce, 1s. 44d.
"Dekadnoucht" Fund.—Mrs. Sanger, £10; Ernest
Williams, Esq., £5; Auckland W.I.L., £1 tos. and proceeds of social, £3; James Leakey, £5q., £3 5s.; Portsmouth Branch, per Miss Whitehead, £2 2s.; Alfred Hicks,
Esq., £1 15s. 6d.; Captain Arthur St. John, £1; Mrs.
M. E. Manoin, £1; Richard Whitwell, Esq., 13s. 6d.;
Erith I.L.P., 10s.; Miss Selby, 10s.; Mrs. Keeling, £s.
Miss Moir, \$s.; Miss Dorothy Jewson, 5s.; Miss E. Sykes,
5s.; Ernest Stringer, Esq., \$s.; Miss S. W. Newsome
(monthly), 1s.; Mrs. Osmond "In memory of Julia Hills,"

Mrs. Watters's First—Miss Maude Royden. £2. Mrs.

Mrs. Watters's First—Miss Maude Royden.

(monthly), is.; Mrs. Osmond "In memory of Julia Hills," 1s.

Mrs. WALKER'S FINE.—Miss Maude Royden, £2; Mrs. and Miss Casey, 5s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. Singer (6s. weekly), £3; lest, if the Saillie Weaver (monthly), £2; per Miss Weir (monthly), £1 ios.; Mr. and Miss Kingston, £1 ios.; Contessa Tomasi Isolani (monthly), £1; Mrs. Richmond (1os. fortnightly), £1; Mrs. Usherwood, 12s.; Nurse Hebbes, 12s.; Miss Mabel Sennett, 1os.; Miss Margaret Smith, niece and nephew, 1os.; Jack Ellis, 6s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Mrs. E. M. Morrison (monthly), \$s.; Mrs. Edger (2s. 6d. monthly), \$s.; Miss J. T. Drewry (monthly), \$s.; Miss Muriel Newton, 3s.; Miss Jane Barrowman, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Rooke, 1s. Cottections: L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 ios.; 1jd.; Mrs. Singer, £1 ios.; Misses Lagsding and Vine and Mrs. Bertram (two), £1; \$s. 9d.; Mothers at Bromey Clinic, nos. 6d.; Miss Mackay, 2s. 6jd.; Clarence and Olga, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Baillie Weaver, 2s. 1d. CLOTHES, ETC.—Miss D. Henkel, Anon., Mrs. Boswell, Misses Gulland, Anon.

Members and Friends who are collecting in 'Dreadnought' boxes are asked to send in collections before the end of January.

WANTED FOR THE BROMLEY CLINIC.

WANTED FOR THE BROMLEY CLINIC.
Dark curtains at our Mother and Infant Clinic at 53 St. Leonard's Street, for some of the windows which are at present painted. Painted windows look very dismal! Friends are asked either to send us the money for the curtain material, or if they prefer to give the material, will they write to Miss Pankhurst in regard to measurements, colour, &.?

THE BOW CHOIR.

THE BOW DITUIN.

A singing class to form a choir is held every Wednesday evening at 7.15 p.m. at Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road. Mdlle. Espagne has kindly undertaken the tuition of the control of

MOTHERS AND BABIES

THE MOTHERS' ARMS,

438 OLD FORD ROAD, Bow.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2-30 p.m. Mothers and
bables can consult Nurse at any time.

Doctor's consult Nurse at any time.

Octor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.
Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2. p.m.

2 p.m. All mothers and children are welcome. COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered. New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids, Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woolen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants, flowers and branches for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres. Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

CAPABLE SALESWOMAN WANTED; good salary; commission.—Apply Toy Factory, 45 Norman Road, Bow. Phone: E 422.

WANTED, Secretarial Post in country; shorthand pist; good references.—Apply Box 20.

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 1 dd.—Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, West-

SOUTHEND; Furnished Apartments, 8 minutes from a and train; or Furnished House conveniently situated.— fr. Warr, 8 Hastings Road.

THE BEST NEW YEAR GIFT
Bound Volumes I and II of "Woman's Dreadnought
now ready, price 6/6 each. To be obtained at 400
Old Ford Road, London, E. Postage, 7d. extra.

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd., 74 Swinton St., London, W.C. and Published by the Workers Suffrage Federation, at their Office 400 Old Ford Rd. Bow, E. Printed by T.U. Labour in all department (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Pape